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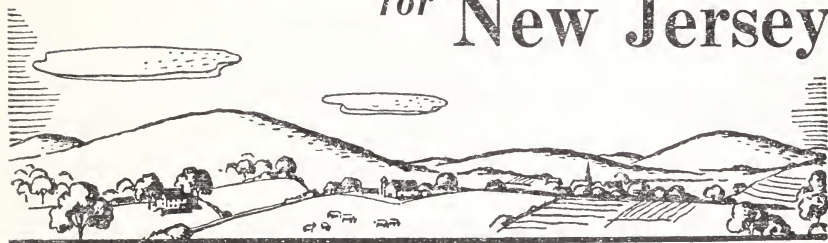
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EXPERIMENT STATION FILE

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AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

for New Jersey



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
NORTHEAST DIVISION

THE 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program gives farmers all over the country an opportunity to work together in saving their soil and its fertility, bringing about fairer incomes for themselves, and assuring consumers plenty of supplies.

All farmers in New Jersey who cooperate in the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program will be offered assistance in using approved soil-building practices which will help to build up their soil. They will also have the right to earn payments by staying within acreage allotments for potatoes, wheat, and vegetables.

The 1940 program year begins November 1, 1939, and ends October 31, 1940.

REFORESTATION ALLOWANCE

Each farm will have a reforestation allowance of \$30 in addition to the soil-building allowance. This reforestation allowance may be earned by planting forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre on suitable land. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than an acre each shall be considered as an acre even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. Areas

planted must be given reasonable protection from fire and damage by livestock grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Operators should obtain instructions for performing this practice from the county committee or the county agricultural agent.

Approved varieties for planting are:

White ash.	Norway spruce.	White pine.
Tulip poplar.	Scotch pine.	Red oak.
Black walnut.	Red pine.	White oak.
Black locust.		

The following varieties are approved for south Jersey only:

Loblolly pine.	White cedar.	Short-leaf pine.
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Other varieties may be planted if the county committee approves the selection.

Hardwood species should be 1- or 2-year seedlings. Evergreens should be 2-year seedlings or transplants.

April is the preferable planting month for north Jersey. March or April is preferable for south Jersey. October or November is the second choice.

Payment at the rate of \$7.50 per acre will be allowed toward earning the reforestation allowance.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Each New Jersey farmer who takes part in this program is expected to use one or more of the soil-building practices which are good for his farm. To get the most good from the program he should use, insofar as possible, practices which are not already being used on the farm. In order that the farmer will know how many practices he may carry out for payment, a soil-building allowance will be computed for his farm. This soil-building allowance is found by first adding all of the following items which apply to the farm:

- 70 cents times the acreage of cropland on the farm, not counting acreage in the potato and wheat allotments. **Cropland** means farm land which in 1939 was tilled or was in regular rotation, not counting any land in commercial orchards.
- \$2 times the acreage of commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1940. **Commercial orchards** means the acreage in planted or cultivated fruit trees, nut trees, vineyards, hops, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1940, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold. This definition does not include nonbearing orchards and non-bearing vineyards.
- 40 cents times the acreage of fenced, noncrop open-pasture land in excess of one-half the acreage of cropland on the farm.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is \$20 or more, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the total of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items.

For those farms on which the sum of these items is less than \$20, the soil-building allowance will be equal to the **larger** of (1) the sum of these cropland, orchard, and pasture items or (2) the amount by which \$20 is more than the sum of the allotment payments which could be earned on the farm.

SOIL-BUILDING PRACTICES

The following are soil-building practices which farmers in New Jersey may carry out for payment under the 1940 Agricultural Conservation Program. For each practice carried out as specified and in accordance with good farming practices on the farm, payment at the rate shown for the practice will be allowed toward earning the soil-building allowance for the farm. However, the total payment for carrying out practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

If one-half or more of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the practice shall not be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

If less than one-half of the total cost of carrying out any practice is represented by labor, seed, trees, or materials furnished by a State or Federal agency other than the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, one-half of the practice shall be counted toward earning the soil-building allowance.

Trees purchased from a Clark-McNary Cooperative State Nursery shall not be deemed to be paid for in whole or in part by a State or Federal agency.

SEEDING ALFALFA

Practice No. 1—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The sowing of (1) at least 8 pounds per acre of alfalfa seed from Kansas, Utah, or a State farther north, or Canada, alfalfa seed bearing the State certification tag identifying it as Grimm alfalfa seed, or seed from other areas approved by the State committee; or (2) any mixture containing at least 8 pounds per acre of such seed. The seeding shall be made on cropland on which a good seed bed is prepared.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

SEEDING PASTURE MIXTURES

Practice No. 2—Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre

The sowing of at least 10 pounds per acre of a pasture mixture containing at least 5 pounds of perennial grasses and at least 5 pounds of

biennial or perennial legumes of which at least 2 pounds must be ladino or white clover, or any other mixture containing at least 2 pounds of ladino or white clover recommended by the State College of Agriculture and approved by the State Committee.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

SEEDING BIENNIAL LEGUMES

Practice No. 3—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre

The seeding of at least 5 pounds per acre of hardy domestic (unstained) or Canadian (stained 1 percent violet) red clover or its equivalent, (1) alone or (2) in mixtures with grasses or other clovers.

Eight pounds of white or yellow sweet clover, or 4 pounds of alsike clover, shall be considered the equivalent of 5 pounds of red clover.

If the stand is unsatisfactory, a soil test or other evidence satisfactory to the county committee must be submitted to show that sufficient lime and fertilizer were applied to establish ordinarily a good stand.

GREEN MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 4—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of (1) biennial or perennial legumes or grasses for which no payment for seeding is allowed in 1940 and, except in orchards, from which no crop of such legumes or grasses has ever been harvested; (2) annual legumes; or (3) annual grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on vegetable or orchard land, or used as winter green manure crops.

If the crop will not, under normal conditions, survive the winter and produce a crop which could be harvested in 1941, payment will be allowed for leaving a good stand and a good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under. If the crop is grown from a biennial or perennial grass or legume sod in an orchard and has not been harvested in 1940, payment will be allowed for cutting and leaving an evenly distributed good stand and good growth on the land instead of plowing or disking it under, even though a crop has been harvested from the sod in previous years.

It is not generally good farming practice to plow down green manure crops if it will result in leaving the land unprotected during the winter. It is recommended, therefore, that crops which are normally winter-killed and which otherwise might be considered as green manure crops for 1940 be left on the land as a winter cover wherever it is possible.

SUMMER GREEN MANURE CROPS

Practice No. 5—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre*

The plowing or disking under of a good stand and a good growth of grasses or small grains used as summer green manure crops on land other than vegetable land or orchards.

SEEDING WINTER COVER CROPS

Practice; No. 6—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 per Acre*

The seeding of winter vetch, or crimson clover, or a mixture of these, and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop. Rye or wheat may be used as a support crop for vetch.

SEEDING ANNUAL RYEGRASS

Practice No. 7—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 per Acre*

The seeding of annual ryegrass and leaving the resulting crop on the land as a winter cover crop.

MULCHING ORCHARD AND VEGETABLE LAND

Practice No. 8—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Ton*

The application of at least 1 ton per acre of air-dried straw or equivalent mulching material, excluding barnyard manure, to orchard or vegetable land as a mulch. All materials produced on the land during 1940 from grasses, legumes, green manure crops, or cover crops, as well as the mulching material, must be left on the land.

LIMING CROPLAND, PASTURE LAND, OR ORCHARDS

Practice No. 9—*Rate of Payment: \$2.50 for Each*

- (1) 1,000 pounds of standard ground limestone or standard ground oystershell.
- (2) 700 pounds of hydrated lime, or
- (3) 3,000 pounds of acetylene waste lime.

The application per acre of at least 1,000 pounds of ground limestone or ground oystershell, 700 pounds of hydrated lime, or 3,000 pounds of acetylene waste lime to pasture land, cropland, or orchards.

Standard ground limestone and standard ground oystershell are limestone and oystershell which will analyze at least 50 percent total magnesium and calcium oxides, 100 percent of which will pass through a 20-mesh sieve and at least 60 percent of which will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Equivalent quantities of other liming material approved by the State committee may be used.

APPLYING AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Practice No. 10—*Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 48 Pounds*

The application of at least 16 pounds per acre of available phosphoric acid in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, green manure crops in orchards or permanent pastures, or on established orchard, pasture, or hay-land sods, or on green manure crops in orchards.

When phosphoric acid is used on a nurse crop which is harvested for grain, payment will be allowed only for the amount used over 32 pounds per acre.

APPLYING AVAILABLE POTASH

Practice No. 11—*Rate of Payment: \$1 for Each 50 Pounds*

The application of available potash in connection with the seeding of perennial or biennial legumes, perennial grasses, winter legumes, permanent pastures, or on established orchard, pasture, or hay-land sods.

PLANTING FOREST TREES

Practice No. 12—*Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre*

The planting of forest trees of approved varieties at the rate of at least 1,000 trees per acre on suitable land. One thousand trees planted on two or more small tracts of less than one acre each will be considered as an acre, even though the total area may be larger. Shrubs helpful to wildlife may be included in the planting. Areas planted must be given reasonable protection from fire and damage by livestock-grazing and must be cultivated in accordance with good tree culture and wildlife-management practice.

Operators should obtain instructions for performing this practice from the county committee or the county agricultural agent.

Approved varieties for planting are:

White ash.	Norway spruce.	White pine.
Tulip poplar.	Scotch pine.	Red oak.
Black walnut.	Red pine.	White oak.
Black locust.		

The following varieties are approved for south Jersey only:

Loblolly pine.	White cedar.	Short-leaf pine.
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Other varieties may be planted if the county committee approves the selection.

Hardwood species should be 1- or 2-year seedlings. Evergreens should be 2-year seedlings or transplants.

April is the preferable planting month for north Jersey. March or April is preferable for south Jersey. October or November is the second choice.

WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

Practice No. 13—*Rate of Payment: \$3 per Acre*

The improvement of the stand of forest trees under a system of farm woodland and wildlife management which includes thinning or pruning or, if needed, both. At least 100 good timber trees or trees which can become good timber trees must be left well scattered on each acre of woodland improved.

Operators must obtain prior approval from the county committee and must carry out the practice in accordance with the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service.

Desirable species for development are those named in Practice No. 12.

SANDING CRANBERRY BOGS

Practice No. 14—*Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre*

The application of sand, free from stones or loam, to a depth of at least one-half inch on fruiting cranberry bogs to prevent soil deterioration and decline in the productive capacity of the land.

The county committee will require proof of the number of cubic yards of sand applied per acre.

CONTINUOUS FLOODING OF CRANBERRY BOGS

Practice No. 15—*Rate of Payment: \$7.50 per Acre*

Flooding fruiting cranberry bogs before January 1, 1940, and holding the water on such bogs continuously until July 5, 1940.

STRIPCROPPING

Practice No. 16—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres*

The establishment and maintenance of alternate contour strips of intertilled and close-growing crops. This practice is to be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

CONTOUR FARMING

Practice No. 17—*Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 4 Acres*

The cultivation of intertilled crops on the contour.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

TERRACING

Practice No. 18—Rate of Payment: \$1.50 for Each 200 Linear Feet

The construction of standard terraces for which proper outlets are provided.

This practice must be carried out according to plans approved in advance by the county committee based on the recommendations of the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service.

CONTOUR FURROWING NONCROP, OPEN PASTURE LAND

Practice No. 19—Rate of Payment: \$0.75 for Each 2 Acres

This practice must be carried out in accordance with plans recommended by the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service or the Soil Conservation Service and approved in advance by the county committee.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON FARMS WITH NO ALLOTMENTS

On a farm which has no acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance and the reforestation allowance. If he earns less, he will be paid what he earns. A farmer who wants to earn all he can under the program on a farm with no allotment should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables for market, not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes, and not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of wheat for his farm, whichever is larger.

The total payment will be computed as follows:

Find the amount of the soil-building payment by adding together the payments for all soil-building practices carried out at the rates shown for the practices. However, if the total amount computed is larger than the soil-building allowance, the soil-building payment will be equal to the soil-building allowance.

Add to the soil-building payment the amount earned under the reforestation allowance.

Then subtract 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3 planted to potatoes.

Subtract 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield of wheat for the farm for each acre of wheat harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity in excess of the usual acreage of wheat set for the farm. If no usual acreage is set subtract at the same rate for each acre of wheat over 10 harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity.

Subtract also \$20 for each acre over 3 planted to commercial vegetables.

The remainder will be the total payment earned for the farm.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

In 1940 acreage allotments, usual acreages, and normal yields will be set by county committees in accordance with instructions issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A potato allotment will be set on each farm that usually grows 3 acres or more of potatoes. If less than 90 percent of the farm's potato allotment is planted, the potato allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

A wheat allotment is set for each farm on which wheat is grown if the operator of the farm desires the allotment. If no allotment is set on a farm and more than 10 acres are usually harvested for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity, a usual acreage of wheat harvested will be set for that farm.

If more than 10 acres of corn for grain are usually grown on a farm with a potato or wheat allotment, a usual acreage of corn for grain will also be set for that farm.

A vegetable allotment will be set for each farm on which 3 or more acres of vegetables are usually planted to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If less than 90 percent of the farm's vegetable allotment is planted, the vegetable allotment will be reduced to 110 percent of the acreage planted.

AMOUNT OF PAYMENT EARNED ON ALLOTMENT FARMS

On a farm with any acreage allotment, the farmer has the right to earn for the year an amount equal to the sum of the soil-building allowance, the reforestation allowance, and the payments computed for all of his allotments. If he does not carry out all the practices he may, or if he grows more allotment crops than he should, the amount earned will be less.

The amount that is earned on any farm with an allotment is computed by finding the sum of the following payment items which apply to the farm and then subtracting the sum of the deductions, if any apply.

FARMS WITH POTATO ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 will be computed for each acre planted to forest trees under the reforestation allowance. The total amount earned for

planting forest trees under the reforestation allowance cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 12.

A **payment** of 3 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the potato allotment.

A **deduction** of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to potatoes over the potato allotment.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 will be computed for each acre planted to forest trees under the reforestation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 12.

A **payment** of 9 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be computed for each acre in the wheat allotment.

A **deduction** of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield will be made for each acre planted to wheat over the wheat allotment.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no vegetable allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of vegetables to be sold to persons not living on the farm. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$20 for each acre over 3. Vegetables, as defined under the program, do **not** include potatoes.

A farmer should also be careful not to harvest more than 10 acres or the usual acreage of corn for grain, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of \$10 for each excess acre.

FARMS WITH VEGETABLE ALLOTMENTS

A **payment** at the rate shown for the practice will be computed for each soil-building practice carried out. The payment for practices cannot be larger than the soil-building allowance.

A **payment** of \$7.50 will be computed for each acre planted to forest trees under the reforestation allowance. The total amount cannot be larger than \$30. However, a part or all of the soil-building allowance may also be earned by planting forest trees under practice No. 12.

A **payment** of \$1.50 will be computed for each acre in the vegetable allotment.

A **deduction** of \$20 will be made for each acre planted to commercial vegetables over the vegetable allotment.

Commercial vegetables means the acreage of vegetables and truck crops of which the principal part of the production is sold to persons not living on the farm. This definition includes, among others, sweet-potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, cantaloups, strawberries, and commercial bulbs and flowers, but excludes potatoes, peas for canning or freezing, watermelons, and sweet corn for canning.

If there is no potato allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to plant more than 3 acres of potatoes. If he does, there will be a deduction of 30 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each acre over 3.

If there is no wheat allotment on the farm, the farmer should be careful not to harvest for grain or for any other purpose after reaching maturity more than 10 acres of wheat or the usual acreage of wheat for the farm, whichever is larger. If he does, there will be a deduction of 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield for each excess acre.

INCREASE OF PAYMENTS

There will be added to each person's share of the farm payment, if that share is less than \$200, the amount of increase indicated in the following:

<i>Payment earned</i>	<i>Amount of increase</i>
\$20 or less.....	40 percent.
\$21 to \$40.....	\$8, plus 20 percent of amount over \$20.
\$41 to \$60.....	\$12, plus 10 percent of amount over \$40.
\$61 to \$186.....	\$14.
\$187 to \$200.....	Enough to increase payment to \$200.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE

There will be deducted, from each person's payment, his share of the expense of administering the program in his county.

A. W. MANCHESTER,
Director, Northeast Division,
Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

KENNETH ROBERTS,
CHARLES A. COLLINS,
H. O. PACKARD,
THEODORE H. DILTS,
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State Committee.

CHARLES A. THOMPSON,
State Executive Officer.